five copies for \$10, payable in advance. PUBLISHERS NEW NATIONAL ERA,

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Letter from Maryland.

FAIRFIELD, MD , Sept. 5, 1870.

Lock Box 31.

To the Editor of the New National Era: As a stranger and an advocate in the cause of education, also a reader of your valuable journal, I send you a synopsis of a series of meetings held in St. Mary's county, Maryland, from the 6th to the 14th inst., inclusive. The meeting at St. Nicholas on the 6th, celebrating the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, was one long to be remembered. You cannot imagine what enthusiasm was expressed by the lately enfranchised. There were present about four hundred people, from the gray baired all there to celebrate the great boon of liberty

and equal rights-the fifteenth amendment. The speaker's stand and the school building were festooned with evergreens and flags. The same enthusiasm prevailed at "Tall Pine," near tary of State Davis, as follows : Point Lookout, on the next day, when there was another meeting in commemoration of the same. In fact all the meetings throughout the county were a counterpart of the first. Joy and gladness were depicted on the countenances of all present. The speakers were Messrs. Wm. H. Foster, James H. Brooks, G. B. H. Taylor, and John Cajay, Mr. Cajay being orator of the day.

The meeting at St. Nicholas was called to order by Mr. Foster, school teacher at that place, when, by acclamation, Mr. John Ennels was elected chairman. Mr. Ennels arose, thanked the audience very kindly for the honor conferred on him, and stated the object of the meeting. He then introduced Mr. John Caj.y, of Leonardtown, who portrayed in vivid pictures the sufferings of the black man in the past and the benefits he would receive in the future. He eulogized the Administration and the leading colored men of the nation in their manly efforts to bring about the result they were celebrating. He closed his remarks by exhorting them to be industrious, religious, and honest, to stand by the administration and the Republican party, as they were the only friends latter have escaped into Belgium. to the black man. He was often interrupted by immense applause. After some remarks by Messrs. Brooks and Foster upon the political condition of the country, the meeting adjourned amid deafening applause and nine rousing cheers for the fifteenth amendment.

the same, with very little variation.

On Wednesday, the 8th, Mr. Cajay lectured and surrendered." to the people at Tall Pine. Subject : The domestic duties of the colored people as a class, religiously, educationally, and politically.

of Dr. John Broome, where we could never get but three or four colored men to meet, but on last Thursday we succeeded in getting all the proselytes of Dr. Broome in our fold. Mr. Cajay addressed them upon the "Duties of the Hour;" and from the manner in which he handled his subject and the deep impression been frustrated by General Manteneffel, dimade, I am satisfied there will be no more rected by Prince Frederick Charles. shaky Republicans on Dr. Broome's land.

There was a splendid examination of the scholars at Tall Pine school, Mr. Brooks principal. The pupils deported themselves with Crown Prince to fall back on the hills of Arcredit in their exercises; Mr. Cajay presenting gonne. the best scholars with medals and books, according to merit. Everything went off splen-

You may rest assured I had a splendid time drifting about in old St. Mary's county, commingling with the lately enfranchised.

Hoping that the New NATIONAL ERA will ever remain the beacon-light of the black race, I am, yours, respectfully,

· Letter from Virginia.

HICKSFORD, VA., September 3, 1870. To the Editor of the New National Era:

Sin: Seeing that your paper has met a large circulation in this district, and my personal knowledge of its value as a subscriber I take King William to the Queen. The French were most generous terms.

I can speak with great hope for this (second) district, and I will say to my comrades in Virginia, let us try and keep our National Legispublicans all over the country can have some- the fight Thursday, when they were driven into with Prussia. where to rest in the Democratic storms that that fortress. blow over us in the South, and especially in this State.

I must not close this article without congratu- official : lating the Republicans of this State on the er in which they went to work to disen-

On the 19th of April last, Hons. John F. States court-room in the city of Richmond, Rives, like Sheridan, caught up the Standard Wieden was wounded. of Liberty, and said, "If I had been here this would not have happened; follow me on to victory." The Hon. John F. Lewis said, in

Now, fellow-Republicans of Virginia, let us horses. put such men as Platt, Hughes, McKenzie, and other gentlemen in our national council, and all will be well. We ought to do it from what we have already seen; and what have we seen? We have sat in our State Legislature and seen them violate the State constitution, and told Walker body, so-called true Republicans; but let us go out in the contest with a will, and for Sedan. give the Democrats a stern rebuke this fail. Let us elect Republicans to Congress, and in November, '71, the enemy will begin to see that loyalty must preserve what loyalty has made. Do this, fellow-countrymen, and then, and not till then, will peace come to stay. The only thing I know is to fight the devil with fire: and on the 22d inst., let the whole State be represented in the convention that the Conference or Executive Committee has called on April 19th, and let the party with its new strength lay out plans and designs to build up and perold Commonwealth.

P. K. JONES.

The London Gazette is the oldest newspaper printed in English. The Congressional Library has a complete file of this periodical from its for their own support. The poor French are

NEWNATIONALERA

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870. VOL. I.—NO. 35.}

THE WAR:

dan and McMahon's Army-The Emperor's Residence to be Selected by King William

Reception of the News of the Emperor's Sur render at the Department of State. The following telegram has been received at

the State Department this morning from Minister Motley, dated London, September 3: "The Emperor Napoleon surrendered yesterday at Sedan to the King of Prussia.

"The whole French army at Sedan are pri-

The following has also been received, ad iressed to the Secretary of State : "London, September 3-1.15 P. M .- The ings.

Emperor and McMahon's army surrendered at Sedan to the King. The Emperor's residence is to be appointed by the King after an interview with him. The capitulation was con grand sire to the infant in the arm of its mother, | cluded with General Wimpffen, instead of Mc-Mahon, who was wounded.

" MOTLEY, Minister, London. The report of the surrender of the Emperor gram from Minister Bancroft to Acting Secre-

"McMahon's army has capitulated. The Emperior Napoleon surrendered to King Wiliam without prejudice to the Paris Regency.

Surrender of the Emperor and the Army. Berlin, September 3 .- King William announces the surrender yesterday of the entire rench army at Sedan, including the Emperor.

King William's Dispatch to the Queen. Berlin, September 3 .- The following highly mportant dispatch has just been made public

" BEFORE SEDAN, FRANCE, Friday, September -1.22 P. M .- [From the King to the Queen.] capitulation, whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with General Wimpfen, commanding, instead of Marshal McMahon, who is wounded. "The Emperor surrendered himself to me.

as he has no command, and left everything to the Regent at Paris. His residence I shall appoint after an interview with him, at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately. "What a course events, with Goo's guidance, have taken!'

The French Terribly Defeated.

The Etoile of this city says : "The French have been utterly defeated; the Emperor and McMahon are prisoners; the French soldiers massacre their own officers, and many of the

The Emperor Surrendered in Person. London, September 3-3.30 P. M .- The following dispatch from Berlin has just been re-

"Particulars of the battle of the 1st instant are still deficient, though at Paris it is thought The meetings at the other places were nearly the contest resulted favorably to the French. The Emperor certainly made a demand for a truce by letter, and then came in personally

The War Excitement in London.

the surrender of the Emperor and of McMa-The next meeting was held at my place, hon's army has created the greatest excitement, (Fairfield,) the hotbed of secession, on the farm | and there is universal anxiety to learn whether this surrender involves a cessation of hostilities and the unresisted occupation of Paris.

> Bazaine Unable to Escape. BERLIN, September 3 .- A dispatch just re eived has the following: Since Wednesday last Bazaine has steadily sought to escape to the north, but has always

> Benighted Paris. is acting on the offensive, and that on Thursday he destroyed the Prussian left, obliging the

> > The Closing Conflicts.

morning says : McMahon by a series of errors has aggravated an initial error, and compromised the last chance of retreiving the fortunes of France.

came the Emperor on Tuesday. pleasure in writing at this moment, asking. driven over the Muse to Mouzon. The encounter of the river became genthat you will please find space for this in your eral, the French were expelled from Vaux, and only faced about Wednesday between Donzy French right, necessitating a retirement on fortress. lature in such a healthy condition that the Re- | Sedan, before which town they again renewed |

A Sortie from Strasbourg.

BERLIN, September 3.-The following news is

bourg opened a violent but ineffectual fire along theral themselves from the fetters that our the whole entire line. A savage artillery duel would-be Governor (Walker) has attempted to ensued. The Prussian losses are unknown, but at the date of the telegrams they were certainly unimportant.

The French made a sortie against the Isle of Lewis, Wickam, Rives, Platt, Sterner, McKen- Maaken, and on the railway near the station zie, Porter, and others, met in the United Colonel Renz, with a battalion of Baden grenadiers, repulsed them, and drove them back into the city. One officer and four chasseurs be regarded as final. If the Emperor hopes by almost where the rebellion was born. Judge were taken prisoners. Lieutenant Colonel

The second parallel is nearly finished.

The French Fugitives. BRUSSELS, September 3-4 P. M.-The numthe conference, that he would do anything as ber of French within the boundary of Belgium against Democracy, and the conference said on Friday was about 10,000. All laid down their arms. They were then conveyed to Nath the first time to act. Her eyes are for the first amen; yes, and the Republicans of the State mur. They brought along four hundred artillery wagons, two guns, and one thousand time opened."

The Fight that Led to Surrender.

LONDON, September 3 .- The Tribune special correspondent telegraphs from Thionville this morning that two battles were fought vesterday. They were bloody and decisive. They began at 5 o'clock in the morning and lasted until 3 o'clock P. M. McMahon was repulsed. them to their teeth of that violation in almost The Prussians made the attack, firing incesevery line of that instrument, in the school bill, santly and furiously until half-past 3 o'clock, in fact every bill that was brought before that when the firing ceased and the Prussians attacked with the bayonet. McMahon was driven across the Meuse, en route, it is believed,

Napoleon's Letter to the King.

After a tremendous battle, the Prussians having completely surrounded Sedan and the can not die at the bead of my army, I lay my armed. sword at the feet of your Majesty."

Unconditional Surrender.

Napoleon left Sedan for the Prussian headquarters at Vendres at 7 o'clock in the morning, September 2. McMahon's whole army, comprising one hundred thrusand prisoners, capitulated without conditions. The Prussians petuate a great Republican party in this grand had 240,000 men engaged or in reserve, and the French 120,000.

Refugees from Paris. The Parisians are preparing for famine by The Effect of the News in Berlin.

Surrender of Napoleon-Capitulation of Se- news that the Emperor and McMahon had capitulated occasioned the most prodigious enhusiasm here. Thousands of people throng the streets, moving in ranks with arms linked. -The French Armies Defeated at all Points. singing patriotic songs, shouting, and exhibit-

ing every other sign of enthusiasm. A surging crowd appeared before the palace, when, in response to cheering, the Queen appeared and made a short address. All the schools were closed, and the children

given holiday. The monument to Frederick II. was literally ouried with flags

Demonstrations were made before the resi dences of Count Von Bismarck, Baron de Moltke, and Minister of War De Roon Shops and stores were generally closed, and the day was given up to festivities and rejoic-

What the French Government Knows. PARIS, September 3.—In the Corps Legislatif t its last session Count de Palikao said that from unofficial news he had received he con. mit these disorders. cludes that Marshal Bazaine, after a vigorous sortie, was obliged to retire again near Metz. Subsequently, a battle occurred between Mezieres and Sedan, in which McMahon was at and the army is further corroborated by a tele- first victorious, and at last obliged to retire before overwhelming numbers. The junction of their armies has, consequently, not been accomplished. The situation is grave, but not des-

Thursday's Battle. London, September 3.—A special dispatch

has been received from Sedan via Bouillon. September 2, midnight, which says: "The die is cast, so far as McMahon's fine cerned. All is over with France." I have already telegraphed briefly the facts of the batfighting being terrific. The results at the close of each day were favorable to the Prussians.

Thursday at daylight showed the French the railroad to Douzy and thence to Mairy, on and is appointed Minister of War in the place revolution. France established a republic and the line of the Mouzon railroad. At 5 o'clock of General Palikao. Please placard immedilelected a President. The President broke his simultaneous attacks on the French front and left flank. The fighting was at first confined to the artillery, both armies firing incessantly, and the French evidently having the weaker force of guns.

At noon a fierce attack was made by the Prussian infantry at Douzy with the object of breaking the French center, but after tremendous fighting the Prussians fell back. A pause seemed to take place at 1 o'clock, the firing of the Departments: being less incessant, but it was only the pre lude to a yet fiercer assault. At 2 o'clock a simultaneous movement along the whole line took place, their infantry charging the French guns. At 3 o'clock the French line, which previously stood firm, wavered, and immediately his colleagues have conferred upon him the thereupon broke. The battle then became a Presidency. rout. McMahon is reported to have been seriously wounded in the last attack. The roads now presented a terrible aspect. The French left everything, flying in every direction, and throwing away their arms. The Prussians the Queen: pressed forward, resolutely bent upon cutting off their retreat toward Belgium. The Prussian troops used the bayonet with terrible effect. Night closed on a rout and pursuit, leaving the

The Capitulation. This morning the Prussians prepared to attack Sedan, which is not in a condition to resist. At 12 o'clock a party of officers, headed by General Wimpfen, left Sedan bearing a flag of truce. It was received by the Prussian advance guard and conducted to the rear to the Prussians headquarters, where the General formally surrendered the French army and fortress to King William. The French party also bore a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to King William, stating he desired to surrender It is really believed in Paris that McMahon capitulation took place at 1.30 o'clock.

The formal and the wonderful astronomical clock and chime

The Prussians Wild with Joy.

A special dispatch from Berlin received here says the rejoicings over the reception of the borhood of Strasbourg have been washed away. glorious news from Sedan baffles description. It was known at 8 A. M. The whole popula-LONDON, September 3 .- The Times this tion poured into the streets and rushed to the palace of the Queen. In a very few moments tinue to tear down signs containing the Impethe Queen came out on the balcony dressed in a plain morning wrapper weeping with joy as she received the deafening cheers of the multi-From the chaos of unintelligible and conflict- tude. Hundreds of women went down on their ing telegrams we gather that McMahon was knees with streaming eyes thanking God for proceeding to the relief of Metz, when he was the apparent approach of the close of the terri- of all other nations. encountered and driven back by the Germans, ble war. The schools closed and a procession who pursued him so closely and constantly that of children formed in all quarters. Many collision was inevitable. Hence conflicts have climbed the statue of Frederick the Great been reported all week. There was serious work crowning it with wreaths and flags. An imat Sedan Tuesday, when McMahon perched on promptu procession of citizens was gotten up day afternoon he saw the Palace of the Tuilethe heights of Vaux near Carignan. Thither which marched the streets. It is the general ries destroyed by a mob, who tore down the belief that France will abandon further resist- throne and destroyed everything marked with On that day 30,000 of McMahon's army was ance. All financial circles share in the exulta- the Imperial bars and other Napoleonic insigattacked between Mouzon and Moulins. This tion, which is shown by the bouyancy of the was the first battle of Beaumont reported by market. The people gladly welcome peace on all the busts, statues, and pictures of the Bona-

Report of Bazaine's Surrender.

LONDON, September 3.—It is reported that ed "Vive la France! Vive commerce!" upon the receipt of the news of the surrender and Bazeilles, with the Meuse and the Cher of the Emperor and Marshal McMahon at Sedan, braced one another. between them and the enemy. A severe en- Marshal Bazaine and the garrison of Metz capgagement occurred. The Prussians turned the itulated to the Prussian army besieging that

The Russian press is a unit in its sympathy The Bishop of Strasbourg, immortalized by his efforts to save the city, is dead. LONDON, September 3. - London is wild with

delight over the Prussian triumph. The streets, for two hours, were filled with excited mul MUNDELSHEIM, September 2-11 A. M.-At tudes. Englishmen congratulated each other 4 o'clock this morning the French at Stras- as if there had been an English victory. The sympathies with Prussia were never so strongly manifested.

The news of the surrender was published here by the Daily News, in an extra, about half past ten o'clock this morning. The other papers soon followed; placards were posted everywhere in the streets, and the thousands of dispatches were sent in every direction.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The news will a hastily patched-up peace to find means to transfer the throne to his son it is the last and greatest delusion of a life of delusions. He may find it easier to begin than to end war. Peace is by no means yet certain. There is no Government to make peace. Imperialism is dead. An Orleans Government or a Republic

now overthrown." Berlin, September 3.—The cattle plague is

prevalent in some parts of Prussia. Paris, September 3 .- The Public to-day says that rapid communication between Paris and the armies operating in the northeast is still join his father, near Cassel. lacking. From private information received we may state that the accounts of the Prussians are greatly exaggerated, and, in some instances, totally false. Bazaine and McMahon have fought for or obtained favorable positions. They are fully supplied with provisions and arms, and it is supposed they are fighting to-day. Several measures have been taken against Gen. Failly for incompetency. The military authorities here have given permission for the sale of Chassepots to members of the National Guard, Bavarians having entered the fortifications of many of whom purchase at their own cost, and Sedan, the Emperor capitulated at 5.05 P. M. return their inferior guns to the authorities. His letter to the King of Prussia said: "As I By this means and immense multitude has been

LATER.

A Republic Proclaimed in France, Downfall of the Dynasty Carried Unanimously in the Corps Legislatif, A Provisional Government Created Without Bloodshed The Senate and Corps Legislatif Dissolved.

New York, September 5.—The Evening Tel-egram has the following: alleged, unstable as water. They need a rider, and the more firmly he holds the bridle the Paris, September 4.—The Empress Eugenie, having received assurances from the Prussian in 1848. It was said in 1830. It was said by in San Francisco, that one paper there com-Government that she will not be treated as a the Allies in 1815. It was the faith and the plains that John, who is getting to be quite a

his father at Sedan. She will leave for Prussia the bridle firmly enough that it was thrown so Alfred Elson has undertaken the task of Berlin, September 3 .- The receipt of the as soon as her arrangements can be perfected, disastrously in 1793?

General Trochu to be Dictator. General Trochu will at once he made tem- constitutional or popular government, it is not porary Dictator, and Paris will be defended to

End of the Napoleonic Dynasty.

Paris, September 4.-3 P. M.-It is now impossible to reach the Corps Legislatif, owing folk, always upon the eve of revolution, and in- who is 104 years old, and joined the order over to the enormous crowd surrounding the building. It is reported that the vote on Decheance, (forfeiture or downfall of the dynasty.) has een carried by yeas 185, nays 0.

The people are wild with excitement, and are rushing through the streets bearing placards with the vote of the Corps Legislatif inscribed

The Mob Becoming Disorderly. Crowds are beginning to tear down the Impecial arms from the fronts of shops. There are fears that this may lead to serious trouble. as the National Guard are not inclined to per-

The Formation of Immense Armies Ordered. Orders for the immediate formation of colos sal armies have been issued. Over 200,000 men are ready to take the field

The First Proclamation of the Republic. OFFICIAL.

MINISTERE DE L'INTERIEUR. The decheance has been pronounced in the Corps Legislatif. A Republic has been proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville. A Government

army and the fortunes of the Empire are con- of national defense, composed of eleven members and all the Deputies of Paris, has been constituted and ratified by popular acclamation. tles of Tuesday and Wednesday, each day's Their names are Etienni, Arago, Emanuel Cremieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier Pages, Glois, Bizoin, Eugene Pelletan. Picard, Rochefort, and Jules Simon. General force re-enforced and occupying a strong ele- Trochu will at the same time continue in the vated position, from Baseilles extending down exercise of the powers of Governor of Paris, the Prussians recommenced the battle, making ately, and if necessary have proclaimed by a oath, and with the aid of the army, obtained a public crier, this declaration. For the Government of National Defense.

The Minister of Interior. LEON GAMBETTA. Paris, September 4, 1870, 6 P. M.

The Circular to the Departments. The following circular dispatch has been sent

Paris, September 4, 1870. General Trochu, Governor of Paris, has been appointed a member of the Government of the ational Defense, installed at the Hotel de Ville. He takes the Portfolio of War, and

LEON GAMBETTA. The Meeting Between Napoleon and the King.

VARENNES, FRANCE,

SUNDAY MORNING, S O'CLOCK. What a thrilling moment, that of my meeting with Napoleon! He was dejected, but London, September 3-Noon,-The news of Prussians gathering in large numbers around dignified. I assigned as his place for immediate stay Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel. Our meeting took place a small country house opposite the western glacis of Sedan. When summoned to t I was in the saddle inspecting the positions before the place. You must imagine my reception among the troops. It was indescribaole. Their exultation was overwhelming. At dusk I ended a five hours' ride, and at I in the morning returned hither. May God aid us further!

The Situation at Strasbourg.

vigorously. Much damage has been inflicted. and perpetuity. -Harper's Weekly, and the wonderful astronomical clock and chime of bells in the town badly injured. There is a freshet in the Rhine. The water

is very high, and many dwellings in the neigh-Not a Trace of the Empire to be Left. Paris, September 4-6.30 P. M.-Mobs con-

rial arms and medals. In some cases persons have climbed up to the highest stories to tear from the theatres the word "Imperial.

Extreme care is evinced to respect the arms

The Tuileries Sacked.

LONDON, September 5.—The correspondent of the Daily News says that at 3 o'clock Sunnia, and carried away and cast into the Seine partes. Henri Rochefort was borne in triumph

to the Hotel de Ville. In these scenes the soldiers fraternized with the people, and all shout-They laughed and wept with joy and em-

Prussia Warmly Congratulated.

Berlin, September 4.—Congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the world continue to pour in upon the Government. Nearly all of them contain, in addition, a protest against any foreign interference with the German adjust-

Bouillon, Belgium, September 4.—The Emperor, with a suite of one hundred persons on horseback and in carriages marked with the linas have raised 900,000 bushels of peanuts Knights of Malta. The deceased Prince was Imperial cypher, arrived here at noon, escorted this year. by an armed force of Prussians. He is going Germany via Liege, consent to his passage through to German territory had previously been obtained from the Belgian Government. It is not true that the Prince Imperial is a guest of Prince De Chemay. He was last against capital punishment, and signing his

leard from at Mandbeuge. This morning the Emperor is reported to be

VERVIERS, BELGIUM, September 5. - The Emperor arrived here at 5 o'clock Sunday evening. He alighted at a railway station and proceeded to a hotel, where he slept for the night. He leaves to-night for Cassel. The Emperor is accompanied by Count Choisieul, Prince of Mos. ter adapted to the business than either Boston, terests, and was captured with him at Ouere-

can hardly begin by surrender. France has for The Great Powers Want to Help to Arrange Matters. VIENNA, September 5.—It is reported that daughter, Mrs. Gen. Sherman, has repaired to Maximilian and Prince Felix conferred with The Evening Standard says: "Sedan is the active negotiations are going on between the Emperor's Waterloo. The second Empire is neutral Powers for an adjustment between Prussia and the New French Government.

> The Empress and Louis Going to Cassel. BRUSSELS, September 5 .- The French Prince Imperial has reached Namur. He goes to re-The Empress Eugenie is hourly expected here with scores of managers and agents who want for the same destination.

> Napoleon Expects to Return to Paris. London. September 2.-It is said that a friend, condoling with the Emperor, expressed the hope that his popularity in Paris was not gone. The Emperor replied, "It matters not; I shall return there to exact a reconing, not towns have been analized and found to contain

France and Revolution.

The French, it is often said, are never happy without a revolution. They are impatient of peaceful progress. They are a volatile, fickle race, who do not know their own mind for a year together; and it is their unhappy fate to be forever intolerant of a monarchy and unfit for a republic. If some act of the Government is unsatisfactory, they proceed to build barricades, and sing the Marseillaise in a frenzy of The Empress Joins the Emperor and excitement, and wear significant colors, and sentimentalize about justice and liberty and fraternity. They are a mercurial people, it is better for them. This is said now. It was said band and son, who was also surrendered, with it, then, because that monarchy did not hold ing none for the white population.

When it is said that the French are a Celtic race, and that the Celtic race is incapable of a week. necessary to cite Professor Huxley to show that there is a great deal of nonsense talked about the political possibilities of Celts; but it will certainly be useful to look at the facts. The charge is that the French are a restless in the world, is David Styles, of Prescott, Wis., capable of steady Government. Now certainly the Government of France was not unsteady down to the reign of Louis XVI. It was a firm, unchanging, remorseless despotism. It was a system under which a king's minister spent nine millions of dollars upon a pleasurehouse, and destroyed three villages to enlarge his park, while thousands and thousands of the revolution. To oppose Europe a French it were perfect. republic arose. But the "terror" was the consequence of the old despotism trying to recover its hold of France. The terror destroyed the republic, and Napoleon Bonaparte followed.

He decimated France in his wars. His object was his own glory, not the welfare of the French people. His reign was as despotic but wiser than that of the Bourbons. But they were re! Paris, September 5.—The following procla- stored to France by Europe, and Louis XVIII. mation has been issued by the new Government: was more cautious than his ancestors, and huREPUBLIQUE FRANCAIS, was more cautious than his ancestors, and huTurbine Water Wheel Works in that city. It who rides in his own carriage and pays titleown liberality, he recoiled. Under his succes- 20,000 pounds. sor, Charles X., the denial of the rights of the people became so haughty and flagrant that the French, knowing that legal reform was hopeless, rose and changed the government. They installed Louis Phillippe as the people's king. But he was no more a people's king than Charles X.: and again seeing no legal remedy, once more they rose and changed the government. But in both cases it was done without ferocity or blood, notwithstanding the paralyzing fears and the terrible traditions of the old supreme power, which for eighteen years he has used, not for the benefit of the people, but to secure his throne. Now he has compromised the honor and fame of France in a desperate effort to repair his personal prestige; and should for building an immense national mausoleum. he fail to retrieve a first defeat his government | The building is to contain space for the inter will be overthrown. Can it be fairly said that the revolutions of gothic; and for size and magnificence St. Paul's

by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects France are due rather to the fickleness of the and St. Peter's at Rome will be but as dwarfs people than to the treachery of the Govern- in comparison. ments? If, to use the most familiar of French phrases, Louis XVIII. had recognized accomplished facts, or if Charles X, had done so, or if Louis Philippe had done so, or if Louis Napoleon had done so, is it reasonable to suppose that there would have been such constant disturbances and fears of disorder? Those rulers have sought their selfish ends, and have relied | "The best invention for killing was made Berlin, September 5.—The following dis- ple. They have deprived the country of the rather have one good soldier with a single patch has been received here from the King to practical political experience and habits neces- charge in his gan, determined to kill somebody. free press, no free speech, no freedom of as- followed by a wagon load of ammunition. sembly. The elections, such as they were, have been managed by placemen and the central power. Lord Brougham said that the revoluion of 1848 was a thunder-clap from a clear sky. But M. De Tocqueville had plainly predicted what everybody perceived, and no one who was then familiar with European events glars, and told the owner that if he wished t forgets that the revolution was distinctly anticipated. A great, civilized people, whether Saxon or Celt, does not suddenly rise and destroy a good Government. No people to-day sionaries to China, at the Monroe street Metho makes revolution a pastime. Every French Government that has fallen deserved to fall, and Nathan J. Plumb, of the North Ohio Confer The bombardment of Strasbourg continues | welfare of the people instead of its own profit | the Rev. L. W. Pilcher and the Rev. George R

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sixty pairs of twins less than a year old is a discovery of the census in one Mississippi

. Patterson, N. J., expects that its population, counting in its suburb New York city, will

Comic singing is on the decline in England and negro minstrelsy is said to be losing its Jim Fisk and his personal friends will foot

the bill for the ten days' encampment of the for clothing sailors, as he had a balance on hand New York Ninth Regiment at Long Branch. which he deemed sufficient. This must now be A three-foot vein of coal has been discovered

An Indiana dyspeptic has lived for four years

on boiled corn, and they call him a lunatic. The remark has been made that the unity of feeling manifested by the Siamese Twins is a truly Eng Chang-ting spectacle.

Walt Whitman is said to be the only man in New York, except the police, that rides free in all the stages. In the Scientific Convention at Troy, Wed-

nesday, Professor Winchell, of Ann Arbor, read a paper on post tertiary phenomena. Clark Mills, the sculptor, is moulding figures of Chief Justice Chase and Secretary Stanton.

A celebrated English professor of heraldly is

now at Long Branch studying the crests of the

waves.—Punchinello. Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, and the Caro-

Connecticut has only nine pin factories in the entire State, while there are ten-pin factories in one ward in New York. - World.

name "One who has been there." A planter in Louisiana recently sold his growing cotton crops at fifteen cents per pound all round, the cotton to be delivered at Vidalia,

ed to become a publishing center-being bet-New York or Philadelphia.

spend the season, at his special request. The service-book in use in one of the Boston churches contains hymns written by Charles A. | and Prince Felix seemed destined for the same Dana, of the New York Sun, and William H.

Huriquet, of the World! A young woman in a Virginia convent has such a marvelous voice that she is bothered to "bring her out." She says she don't want to Sing-Sing outside.

"The Man Who Laughs," by Hugo, is said to have proved a failure. The Messrs. Appleton paid \$7,000 for the advance sheets, and lost by the operation. Worm-lozenges sold in several Massachusetts

strychnine in a quantity calculated to cause

great injury, if not death. The New York Herald thinks it a case of politicalfolly to expect to elect Democratic Congressmen from districts where the German element so greatly prevails as it does in some parts

San Francisco people take issue with the

Chinamen on the manner in which they gather blackberries. They pick enough to fill their boots and then pour them into a pail. Three hundred Chinamen will soon be put to work upon the Greenbrier end of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and if the experiment

proves successful more will be employed.

So general is the jealousy against Chinamen It is invaluable for historical reference.

The state of the present time in 1665, to the present time. It is invaluable for historical reference.

The state of the old Bourbon monarchy. Was church-goer, is absorbing all the religion, leaves that monarchy did not hold ing none for the white population.

\$2.50 a year in advance 5 Copies for \$10.

walking back and forth from Augusta to Lewiston, Me., a distance of 30 miles, every day for The position taken by the Democratic pres

on the war will, it is thought, carry the Milwaukee district for the Republicans this fall. The oldest Freemason in this country, if not

73 years ago, in May, 1797. It is not perhaps not generally known that ing a pound, each one measuring an inch in diameter, and 100 making a dollar.

Mr. Hibbard, of Laconia, N. H., one day peasants struggled and starved and died under last week, picked from a tree in his garden a the extortion of taxes. When human nature good-sized apple, inclined to be red all over, could endure no longer it revolted. The Gov- with the exception of a perfect picture of a ernment that had sown the wind reaped the rooster on one side, which was green. The

> Out of 824 male emigrants for whom employment has been found by the Castle Garden Labor Exchange, during the last fortnight, 672 were not able to read or write. Of 448 females tor could do him any good-but possibly the given employment, only 97 were deficient in wise woman might. She lived in the little these elementary requirements. The Springfield, Ohio, Advertiser claims that

by their evident power and feeling, and by his is ten feet and a half in diameter, and weighs tax.

ospital-a child in a nearly dying state-and the doctor elicited from her that she had been administering spiders to it as a cure for hoop-An ingenious scheme to get "summer food" s that of the editor of the Blair (Iowa) Regis-

A woman lately carried a child to a London

ter, who offers to send his paper one year to the person who will send to the office the largest A genuine Stradivarius, of the year 1708, and which, for a long time past, has been in

the possession of a family in Elberfeld, was lately purchased by a Russian violin virtueso. M. Besekirsky. He gave 2,000 thalers for it. An English architect has published a plan ment of 2,000,000 bodies. The style is to be

Miss Griffin, one of the heroines of the famou Griffin-Thompson case, publishes a card in the New York press, stating that she is not insane, but that she is "a member of one of our first New York families."

Secretary Stanton is credited with saying : upon the army to pacify the protest of the peo- God Almighty when he created man. I would sary to a popular system. There has been no than a new recruit armed with a repeater, and self."

A curious story is told of Mr. Nathan, the murdered New York banker, who passed last summer in Stamford, Connecticut. When he leased the estate he expressed his fear that the house was not sufficiently guarded against bur see a house perfectly secure against robbers, he should examine his residence in New York. The following clergymen were ordained mis

dist Church, in Chicago, Thursday; The Rev.

the French may justly be accused of incapacity | ence; the Rev. Franklin Ohlinger and the Rev. for a stable Government when they rush to John Ing. Central German Conference; th overthrow one which has honestly sought the Rev. Henry H. Hall, Michigan Conference Adalini Patti was on one occasion too "ir disposed" to sing at the opera, as announced A London musical paper now satirically an nounces that " the charming singer's many ad-

> prevented her from appearing at Covent Garden had not disabled her from singing at Marlborough House on the same evening, where, is said, she never warbled more enchantingly. When heads of bureaus in the Navy Department were called upon for estimates for the pre sent fiscal year, the chief of the clothing division made no return for the amount necessary

covered into the Treasury, and he finds himself t Winterset, Iowa. It is ninety-four feet be- and the sailors in a rather awkward fix. In Kansas, where some 800 miles of railroad have been built recently, 212 postoffices have been established during the last four months and petitions are received daily for a further

> About four million names, representing about one-tenth of the whole number of persons residing in the United States, have been received at the Census Bureau. The returns thus far received from New Hampshire seem to indicate that there has been a positive decrease in the

population of that State since 1860.

Death of Prince Felix Salm-Salm. Prince Felix Salm-Salm, who it is reported fell at the battle of Gravellotte, belonged to the Astrian house of Salm-Salm, the head of which is Prince Alfred, who holds many titles. He is a member of the Prussian House of Lords. and also has an honorary position among the his brother, and was born December 28, 1828. Imajesty's wings, and then she was obliged to He married in New York the daughter of Col. LeClerg, on the 30th of August, 1862, an alliance which proved distasteful to his family and caused his exclusion from the Austrian

An Iowa paper has a correspondent writing | Court. The Prince served in our army during part of the late war, having been at one time in command of a regiment of the Twentieth Corps. and Post Commander at Atlanta toward the end of the war. On the occasion of Maximilian's accession to the throne of Mexico he appointed him aid-de-camp and chief of his house The Chicago Times think that city is destin- hold. During the checkered career of the Emperor Prince Felix remained devoted to his intaro. The Princess was indefatigable in her The Hon. Thomas Ewing, sr., is in very fee- exertions on the downfall of the Emperor to took them both away from him. The Hon. Thomas Ewing, sr., is in very fee-ble health at Lancaster, O., and thither his Queretaro on the 21st of May, 1867, in which the young man; "now I hear nothing more." Escobedo. The offer to abdicate and leave the country made at that conference was rejected. fate as the Emperor. He was, however, released soon after the Emperor's execution, and returned to Europe, where he entered the Prussian service as Major of the Fourth Regiment of Grenadiers of the Prussian Royal Guard.

> WOUNDED TURCOS .- Edward King, in a letter to the Boston Journal, thus describes the prisoners taken by the Prussians at Weissen-

"The 'Gefaugnete,' as the Prussians call

prisoners,' were a dejected looking lot. But

very few were in this convoy; most of them | poets. would be taken to Madgeburg, being sent up into the country, that a look at them might encourage the people; and the majority of the wounded here were those unfortunate Arabs whom Napoleon had selected to stand the brunt of the killing. One of them was lying in the bottom of a cart, his small, shaven head hanging over the end, and he was moaning feebly some unintelligible cry. He was shot plump through both cheeks. Near him was another. with a part of his face carried away, and a rough, kindly fellow was trying to make him taste something. But the Arab's religion forbade him that, and he sternly put it away. They all manifested the utmost terror and repugnance at being deprived of their white turbans, and some struggled fiercely to retain them, although they would have died had they not been loosened. There were a few unwounded prisoners sitting tranquilly on the wagons, rapidly sketchand making no end of fun of the Bavarian boys and their somewhat crude manner.'

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BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Once upon a time there was a young man who was very anxious to be a poet; he wanted to become one by the following Easter, then he would marry and live by making poetry, which, the Canadian cent is a trustworthy standard of as he knew, consisted merely in invention. But weight, measure, and value; 100 of them weight he could not invent. He was born too late; every subject had been taken up before he came into the world; everything in it had been put into poetry and written about.

"Ah! those lucky fellows who were born a thousand years ago!" said he. "How easily could they become immortal! Lucky were they, even, who were born a hundred years ago, whirlwind. Then Europe combined against beak, comb, tail, feathers, legs, and all parts of when there was still something left to write poetry about; now-a-days the world is completely used up as far as poetry is concerned how should I write any into it?"

He mused over it so long that he became, poor creature, quite ill and stupid. Not a dochouse close by the field gate, which she used to open for those who drove or rode that way. the largest water wheel ever manufactured in But she knew well enough how to open more

> "I must away to her," said the young man. The house she lived in was small and cleanly, out a dreary place to look at; not a tree nor a flower grew near it. There was a beehive just outside the door-very useful! a small potato field-very useful! and a ditch, with a sloetree which had finished blossoming, and bore fruit such as draws the mouth together if one tastes it before it has been nipped by the frost. " Here I see the embodiment of our unpoetic

> any rate a thought-a grain of gold that he had found at the wise woman's threshold. "Write that down," said she; "crumbs are bread, too. I know why you came here; you can't invent, and yet you want to be a poet by Easter." " Everything is written down," said he

age!" thought the young man; and it was at

our time is not like the olden time." "No," said the woman; "in the olden time wise women were burnt, and poets went about with empty stomachs and holes at their elbows. The present time is very good-indeed, it is better than any; but you do not look at the matter in the proper way; you have not opened your ears, and you never say your prayers of an evening. There is abundance of all manner of things to tell and to write poetry about, when one only knows how to tell them. You may extract them from the growth and produce of the earth, draw them from the running or the still water; but you must understand all about it-understand how to catch a sunbear Now, do just try my spectacles for once; put my ear-trumpet to your ear, then say your prayers and leave off thinking about your-

The last was very difficult to do: more than a wise woman could expect.

He took the spectacles and the ear-trumpet, and forthwith was posted in the middle of the potate field. She put a large potato into his and; there was a sound inside it, then came a ong with words, a potato-history, very intersting -a story of common life in ten chapters; n lines, however, were enough.

And what sang the potato? It sang about itself and its family; about the stato in Europe, the prejudice it had experinced and the sufferings it had undergone be fore it stood acknowledged, as it is now, to be greater boon than a lump of gold. "We were distributed by order of the king at all the town-halls; a circular was sent about setting forth our great ability; but people did

not believe in it; at first they did not even know how to plant us. One would dig a hole and throw the whole of his bushel of potatoes into it. Another would stick a potato here and there deep into the soil, and then expect that it would shoot up into a complete tree, from mirers were at least consoled to learn that her which the potatoes might be shaken down. In repeated attacks of illness had not been of ar due time would come the plant and flowers and alarming kind. The severe hoarseness which the watery berries, then it withered away: no one thought of what lay in the soil-the blessing-the potatoes. Yes, we have had trials and suffering, that is to say our forefathers, and so we, for it comes to the same thing.

> "Yes, that is quite enough," said the woman. Now look at the sloe-tree. "We, "too," said the sloe-tree, "have some near relations in the potato's native land, but

There's a story for you."

more towards the north than where they grow and there came Norsemen from Norway, and they steered westward through fog and storm till they came to the unknown land where, beyond ice and snow, they found plants and green leaves, bushes with the bluish-black fruit of the vine-sloes which the frost turned into ripe grapes-as we are. And they gave the land the names Vineland, Greenland and Sloeland." "That is quite a romantic narrative," said

the young man. "Well, now come with me," said the wise woman; and she conducted him to the beehive.

He looked in; what life and activity! Bees were posted in all the avenues, fanning with their wings, in order to keep a wholesome current of air through all the large factory; that was their business. Then from the outside arrived bees, born with panniers on their legs; they brought flower-dust, which was shaken out, sorted, and prepared for honey or wax; some were coming, some going. The queen-bee wanted to fly, too, but then they would all have had to go with her, and it was not yet the proper time; but fly she would, so they bit off her

"Now climb up the other side of the ditch," said the wise woman; "come and look out into the high road, where there are some people to be seen.'

"That was a swarming multitude," said the

oung man. "Story upon story! What a

buzzing and murmuring! I see nothing but lack spots before my eyes! I am falling back-"No," said the old woman, "go straightorwards; go right into the swarm of men; eep your eyes and ears open for them, and your heart, too, and so you will quickly invent something. But before you go, I must have my spectacles and ear-tube again." And she

"Now I do not see anything at all," said Easter," said the wise woman. "How soon, then?" he asked.

"Neither by Easter nor Whitsuntide. You to not pick up the knack of inventing.' "What shall I do, then, to get a living out of poetry?" "That you may manage to do before Shrovetide! Abuse the poets; hit their writings, and you hit them, only don't let yourself be frightened; strike quickly, and you will get dump-

ings enough for both yourself and your wife

· How some people can invent!" said the oung man; and so, since he could not be a poet himself, he abused all the rest who were

This we have from the wise woman. She knows what can be invented .- Aunt Judy's Magazine. A Saratoga correspondent writes: "One of

the most notable features here, as at all our

summer resorts, is the prominence of the He-

brew element. Turn where you will, the unmistakable features, dress and manners of Israel meet you. The best rooms in these hotels are occupied by Jews. The handsomest toilets are on their daughters : the finest turnouts belong to the paternal Hebrews. The report that a young man at Alleghany, Pennsylvania, lost his speech by the explosion

of a fire cracker, on the Fourth of July, has bothered the eminent doctors. They all went to writing about the different organs of speech that must have been affected by the explosion, ing the country in their graphic Frenchy talk, and now it turns out that it was a written speech that he lost, which was in his pocket, and took fire from the cracker.